VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	DIKSHITA JOSHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	30/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**
चालुक्य स्थापत्य कला विशिष्ट रूप से मंदिर निर्माण की वैभवपूर्ण और संकर अभिलक्षणिक शैली का प्रतीक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Chalukyan Architecture is known for Vesara Style i.e., a mix of Nagara and Dravidian style of temples/architecture.

It has following features:

① Shikhara - Styles - latina, Phamsana and Valashi taken from Nagara Style. - Durga Temple (Aihole).

② Panchayatan Style of temple of shrines is also a Nagara feature.

③ High Boundary walls - a Dravidian

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

feature, ~~is taken from~~

(4) Gopurams are taken from Dravidian Style architecture

(5) Rock cut temples of Aihole are also inspired by Dravidian Architecture

The beauty of Chalukyan Architecture is secured via World Heritage Site Status to Pattadakal temples.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

किसी राजनीतिक आंदोलन की सफलता या विफलता सदैव उसके घोषित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति से निर्धारित नहीं होती है। गदर आंदोलन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ghadar movement ~~is~~ was a revolutionary movement that began in 1906 and lasted till 1919.

Causes of Ghadar Movement
- → Revolutionary Ideology
- → Komagata Maru Incident (1914)
- → Young radical leaders - Bhai Parmanand, Ajit Singh etc.

Success of Ghadar Movement

① Consolidated National Movement Overseas - HQ in San Francisco.

② Spread Revolutionary Ideology ~~of~~ overseas by its Press 'Ghadar' publication in Urdu and Gurmukhi

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Demonstrated communal unity - had Muslim and Hindu leadership

(4) Faced colonial forces with valour - courageousness.

Failure of Khadi Movement

- Repressed by ~~Got Act~~ Defence of India Act - 1919.
- It was weaker before modern weaponry and organisation of colonial powers
- lacked organisation and coherent ideology.

Thus, even though Khadi Movement failed, it inspires valour and fearlessness against injustice in modern times too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. **(150 words) 10**
उन तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे सर्वोदय की गांधीवादी अवधारणा ने विनोबा भावे के भूदान आंदोलन को प्रभावित किया था।

Gandhian philosophy of Sarvodaya was based on 'Leo Tolstoy' - 'Unto the last'.

Features of Sarvodaya

① Actions that ensure benefit of all - principle of maximum good.

② Prevent accumulation of resources and practice austerity - Live like Poor.

③ Doctrine of Trusteeship - Rich are only trustees of wealth.

④ World has enough for need but not for greed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

They inspired Vinobha Bhave's Bhoodan Movement:

① Land reforms were failing due to exploitation of loopholes in land ceiling Act, hence, he began it to inspire attitudinal change.

② Land as a source of wealth, was not equitably distributed among masses. Thus he wanted to ensure that.

③ Being from upper caste and class his leadership did inspire many to socialist reforms led land distribution.

Thus, Sarvodaya Principles were first to inspire inclusive growth goals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates.

(150 words) 10

उन साक्ष्यों को उजागर कीजिए जिनसे प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन हुआ। साथ ही, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह सिद्धांत किस प्रकार प्लेटों की गति की व्याख्या करता है।

Plate Tectonic theory is given by McKenzie Parker and explains movement of earth's tectonic plates under certain forces.

Evidences for Plate-tectonic theory :-

① Sea floor mapping' by T. Hess that showed that seafloor is expanding and undergoing subduction at same point

② Oceanic floor is younger than continental floor.

③ Mid Oceanic Ridges formed around divergent boundaries of plate, as one moves away from MOR age of rocks increase.

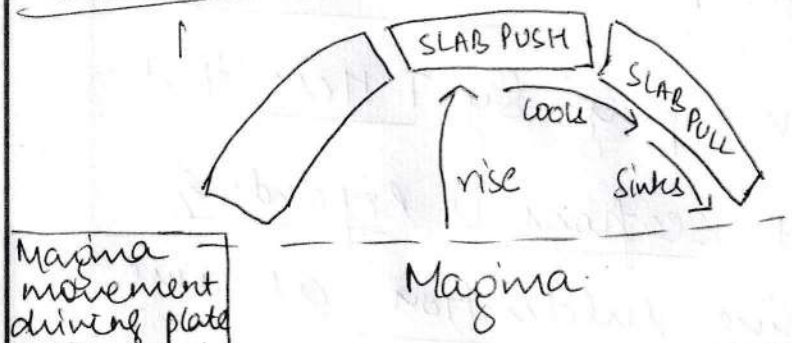
④ Oceanic floor is thinner and denser

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

than continental floor.

Movement of plates according to theory is because of :-

① Residual heat within surface of earth - Also supported by convectional current theory by Arthur Holmes



Magma movement driving plate movement

fig:1

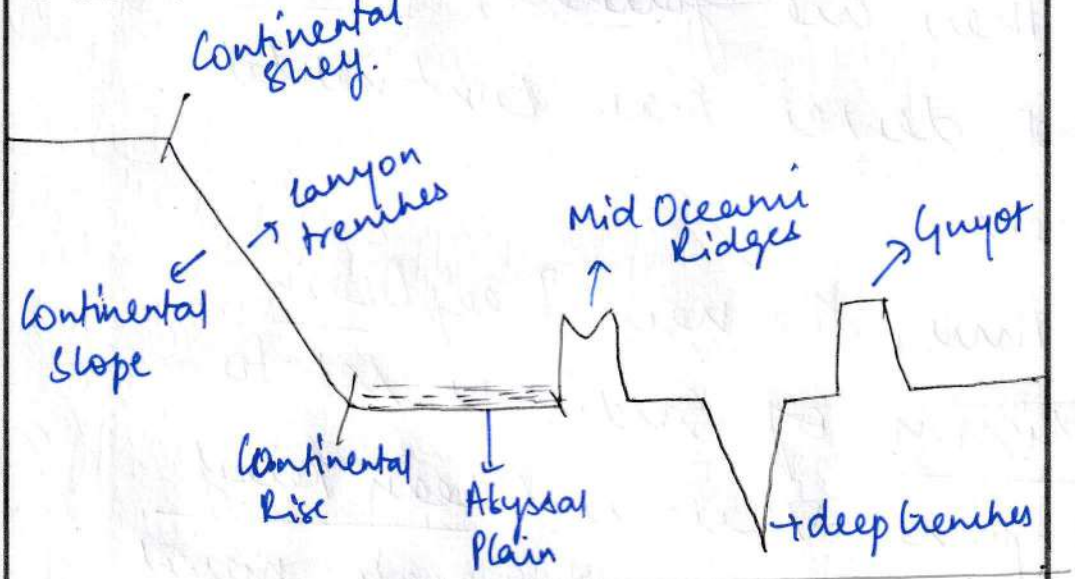
② Radioactive heat from within earth's surface core is driving plate movement.

Thus, Mckenzie Parker's theory explains Indian plate movement and convergent, transform, divergent boundaries across the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. **(150 words) 10**
वितलीय मैदानों के निर्माण का विवरण दीजिए और इन मैदानों पर पाए जाने वाले उच्चावच संबंधी लक्षणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Abyssal Plains refers to deep ocean plains made of fine sediments. found around 6000 metres below surface of Ocean.



Ocean Relief features.

Abyssal Plain features :-

① fertile lands of fresh sediments in Ocean bed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② They are also some of minerals and hydrocarbons. - methane hydrate etc, PMN.

③ They are created by regular explosion of Lava along MOR

④ They are younger, thinner and denser than continental poor.

Thus, the new Deep Ocean Mission of India is set to explore various Ocean Relief features and minerals present there.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British.

(150 words) 10

चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक और जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, अंग्रेजों द्वारा हिमालय के दुआर क्षेत्र में चाय की खेती शुरू करने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tea cultivation is practiced widely in India.

Conditions for tea cultivation

I. Geographical

1) Slopes topography
2) well drained fertile soil
3) Cool climate.

II Climatic conditions

1) Moderate Rainfall distributed throughout year.
2) Temperate climate
3) Moderate temperature

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Britishers introduced tea plantation in Duar region :-

① fertile alluvial plains of Duars

② sloping topography in Darjeeling hills.

③ Availability of labour from North Eastern States, Bengal, Bihar and UP.

④ There is.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. **(150 words) 10**

आकस्मिक सूखा और पारंपरिक सूखा के मध्य अंतर को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, आकस्मिक सूखे के प्रति भारत की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Flash Drought is sudden onset of drought like conditions, while conventional drought is slow. Both however, relate acute shortage of water.

Flash Drought	Conventional Drought
① Sudden and unpredictable	① Slow and predictable
② Triggered by Climate change - rise in temperature, decline in rainfall	② It is natural and mostly characteristic of climatic conditions - Ex - Kutch Region of Gujarat.
③ Frequent occurrence can lead to conventional drought like condition	③ Areas prone to conventional drought may recieve frequent flash droughts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Short term impact on soil, agriculture and life	(4) Long term impact on life conditions.

2/3rd of India's area is vulnerable to droughts, hence, it has high vulnerability to flash droughts due to :-

(1) Geographical factors → India is a tropical country, hence, direct impact on increasing insolation.
→ limited freshwater resources (only 4%)
→ 60% of agriculture is dependent on rainfall

(2) Climatic factors → Increased evapotranspiration due to increase in temperature
→ 29% of land is subject to desertification.
→ glaciers in India melting at twice the rate

(3) Anthropogenic factors → groundwater depletion for agriculture.

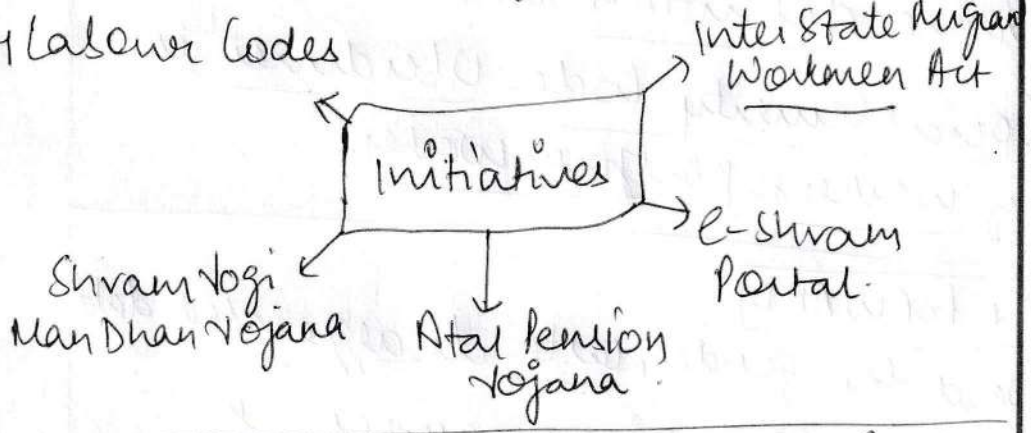
Thus, mitigating factors like cloud seeding, transpiration retardants can be used.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि भारत में अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, फिर भी कुछ कमियां मौजूद हैं जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's 90% of workforce is employed in informal sector. Various initiatives taken by GOI



Gaps in social security of ~~migrant~~ informal workers are:-

① lack of data based on gender, region, caste etc.

② High proportion of migrant workers among informal workforce - not accounted.

③ Absence of Grievance Redressal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mechanism

(4) Feminisation of informal sector.
- Gender sensitive measures are absent.

(5) Labour - Concurrent list subject, need for Centre - State coordination

(6) Vague definition in Labour Codes.
→ Social Security Code - Uberdriver is gig worker & platform worker.

WAY FORWARD

(1) Need for gender, caste disaggregated data

(2) Gender sensitive measures in informal sector.

(3) Adhere to international standards for wage and severance pay - ES 2018.

(4) Prevent dwarfism of MSMEs.

(5) Toll free Number for grievance redressal mms, with Centre - State coordination informal sector, can help achieve SDG-8

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में महिलाओं के विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने के सरकार के कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Government has amended Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act and other related laws, to raise marriage age of women from (18 to 21 yrs)

Rationale behind raising age of marriage

① Ensure women participation in education, workforce

② Prevent violence Against Women - Domestic Violence higher among younger brides.

③ Reduce poverty by ensuring economic participation of women.

④ Health of child and mother, as early marriage affect nutrition indicators.

⑤ Recommended by various experts -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

-Jaya Jaitley Committee.

[Concerns with regard to raising age of marriage]

① Already 23% Child marriage rate in India. → Its not presence of law but its implementation that is needed

② Does not address structural issues - patriarchy, poverty, illiteracy that cause early marriage.

③ Experts suggest (18-24) is ideal age of pregnancy and motherhood.

④ Already highly educated women are out of workforce (69% - as per ES 2019).

Thus, need to address structural issues of poverty, skilling, gender sensitive employment, for women empowerment. Imperative to achieve SDG-5

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. **(150 words) 10**

निजी क्षेत्रक में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के मुद्दे ने क्षेत्रवाद के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बहस को पुन: केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा है।

Recently, Haryana Government announced reservation for locals in private sector. This is manifestation of regionalism, the ideology of exhibiting loyalty towards one's region by virtue of distinct culture, language or geography.

Regionalism is seen as threat to national integration as :

① leads to 'son of soil' theory and creates ethnic stratification. Ex- Maratha vs Bihari.

② Hurts Inter-State cooperation and creates conflict - Ex- River Water Disputes often around regional identity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Can lead to secessionist tendencies
Ex- Naga's demanding Nagalim.

④ leads to otherisation and discrimination Ex- North East student face discrimination. in mainstream areas.

However Regionalism can also be useful for national unity.

① Cooperative federalism - regional parties can ensure demands of locals are met.

② Economic Development - for instance economic growth of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand has improved post secession

③ Ensures liberty of thought and expression and anomodation of diversity Ex- Three language formula in southern states.

Thus, Regionalism itself is not a threat, unlike it lead to secessionist tendencies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि अधिशेष, शिल्प और व्यापार की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय नगरीकरण हुआ है।

Second urbanisation in Ancient India ensued around Rig Vedic Era after decline of Indus Valley Civilisation.

It was ensued by following factors

I. Agriculture Surplus

→ Settlement around Gangetic Plains - facilitated high agricultural output

→ Development of steel also helped in clearing forest

→ Livestock and agriculture produce were source of wealth. Ex-Gomat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

II. Growth of Crafts & Trade

→ Gangetic River System provided source for inland water trade.

→ Mauryan Art flourished and wooden palaces flourished

→ North Black Polished Ware Pottery was at its Zenith during its period.

→ Rock Cut Architecture led to Chaityas and Viharas for settlement of monks (Jain and Buddhist)

→ Metal Craft with steel development led to fine weapons, that helped in expansion of empires.

III - Growth in Populations

→ Due to fertile lands, Mahajanpads

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rose around Ganga River Valley.

→ Increase in population helped create bigger infantry, cavalry that helped in expansion of Janpads.

→ Further, frequent conquest led to expansion of settlement Westwards (North West - Swat Valley) and East Wards (South East Asia).

→ Southern India also saw secondary urbanisation during gangetic valley urbanisation

Thus, population, agriculture and trade have always been at centre of urbanisation and prosperity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment. (250 words) 15

18वीं शताब्दी का भारत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से उस गति से प्रगति करने में विफल रहा, जो देश को पतन से बचा सकता था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India of 18th century was ruled by the last ruling of Mughal rulers and the state of affairs is one of reason for collapse of country. Various failures during 18th century are :-

① Economic failures

① high drain of wealth from treasury to meet military adventure
Ex- Aurangzeb was waging war against almost all states.

② Extravagant lifestyle of rulers while revenue were on decline.

③ high contrast between rulers and masses - highlighted by Francois Bernier.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Cultural failures

(1) Turned friends into foes.
→ for instance Aurangzeb fought with erstwhile friends of Mughal rule like Rajputs.

(2) Imposition of Uniformity and Religious Intolerance
+ Bringing back Jaziya, mass conversion

(3) Lack of amity among ruling class
- fought for power by hook or crook.

(3) Social failures

(1) Lack of communal harmony that existed during Mughal Rule of Akbar

(2) High inequality and lack of scientific secular education.

(3) Limited investment on modernisation of armed forces / Naval force.

(4) High inter-regional rivalry in subcontinent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

British exploited all these vulnerabilities to win wars and conquest across various regions of country.

Thus, 18th century India stagnated economically, culturally and socially leading to collapse and capture by colonial Power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की वापसी ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की रणनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में दो-चरणों वाली बहस को आरंभ कर दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Civil Disobedience Movement (Mark - April, 1930) was withdrawn post Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1930.

It triggered a two-stage debate with respect to whether Congress leaders should take up Council Entry. The debate was :-

① For Council Entry - Struggle-Truce-Struggle Strategy. Vs.

② Against Council Entry - Struggle-Victory-Struggle Strategy

Rationale For Council Entry :-

① Key positions in provincial government and work for masses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Demonstrate capability of Indians of 'self-rule'.

③ Instill confidence among masses in Indian leadership.

④ Address concerns of hostile groups while in power - Zamindars, Muslims etc.

Rationale Against Council Entry:

① Political offices may make leaders lose focus from freedom struggle.

② ~~they~~ There is no 'real' devolution of power to provincial government here, limited scope for reforms.

③ Mass agitation may fizzle out if leadership takes government offices

④ Gandhiji was against Council Entry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, finally, Gandhiji agreed for Council Entry by leaders. He gave following directions:-

① to wear political offices like crown of thorns.

② Use opportunity to demonstrate governance under Indigenous leadership.

Thus, Congress Council Entry in 1937 provincial elections proved its political strength, efficacy to rule, and acquire loyalty of erstwhile hostile groups.

This helped in later struggles of Individual Satyagraha, Quit India Movement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. **(250 words) 15**

रूसी क्रांति के बाद हुए गृहयुद्ध के कारणों, गतिविधियों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, बोल्शेविक विजय के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Russian Revolution around early 20th Century inspired several movements in India. Here, is a subject of study.

Cause of Civil War

① High inequality between working class and state.

② Loss of liberty of citizens due to coercive policies of Stalin.

③

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. **(250 words) 15**

ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOFs) क्या हैं? GLOFs के प्रति हिमालयी क्षेत्र की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Glacial lake Outburst floods refers to sudden rise in water levels of rivers due to breaking of dammed glacial lake, either due to melting or overflow.

Recent Chamoli floods in Uttarakhand were due to GLOF.

Susceptibility of Himalayan Regions to GLOF:

① Melting Rate of Glaciers is twice as much in Himalyan Region, due to Global Warming.

② Ensuing Albedo Effect's positive feedback cycle (fig. 2)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Topography of Himalayan Region.
→ Ex- bowl topography of Guwahati make it susceptible to floods.

Melting of Glacier
↑ +
Increase temperature ← decrease albedo

Fig2. Albedo positive feedback cycle

④ Anthropogenic Causes
→ deforestation in Himalayan Region
ISFR (2022) highlight high deforestation in Arunachal Pradesh.
→ Encroachment on flood plains
→ Development → dams, roads affecting local geology
→ Rising Carbon emissions - leading to rise in temperatures

⑤ Geographical Causes,
→ High susceptibility to seismic activity in Himalayan Region
- lies in Zone IV and V

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures Needed to address them

(1) Risk Reduction Measures

(1) Siphoning off water from glacial lakes - Ex- Sikkim uses HDPE pipes to some glacial water for village use.

(2) Make room for Water - Netherlands is undertaking deepening river beds, creating alternate channels for excess water flow.

(3) Hazard Mapping of susceptible location and prevent habitations.

(4) Climate Change Mitigation - Meeting Paris Agreement Goals.

(5) Social and Environment Impact Assessment - of development projects. Thus, planning of development as per CDRI, Sendai framework can help mitigate impact of GLOF.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत और विश्व में उनके वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Critical Minerals refer to precious minerals needed for various industrial and development purposes. Ex-Lithium, Coal etc.

Significance of Critical Minerals

① Crucial for economic growth

→ Aid in manufacturing - Ex- Steel is indispensable for industrial development

→ technological advancement - Ex-Semi-conductor chips require Lithium palladium.

→ Boost exports and integration with Global Value chain - Ex - China

→ Meet energy needs. Ex-Coal, Oil, Natural Gas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Need for Environment Conservation.

→ Non-fossil fuel energy Ex-Thorium for nuclear energy.

→ help meet Climate Mitigation goals. Ex- solar panels made of critical minerals.

Their Distribution across India

→ Although India largely depends on imports for critical minerals

→ It is 5th largest producer of coal

→ 2nd largest producer of steel

→ 25% reserves of thorium.

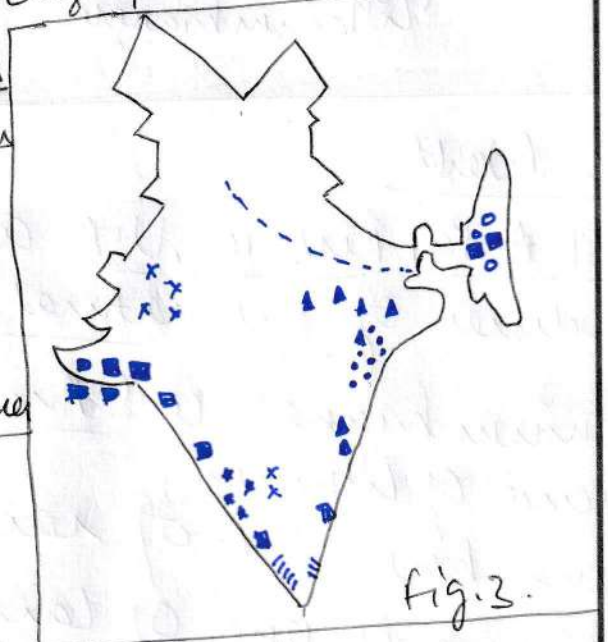


fig.3.

▲▲ - Coal
∴ - Bauxite
---- - Placer deposit
ooo - Uranium.
x - Lithium, Copper
■ - Crude Oil, Natural Gas.
✱✱ - Steel / Iron.
//// - Thorium

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Distribution of Critical Minerals in World

fig. 4.

Across World.

→ West Asia, Russia, USA are major producer of oil, natural gas

→ Lithium triangle in S. America largest reserve of Lithium

→ China has 98% of rare earth metals

→ Germany is one of largest producer of coal.

Thus, minerals ~~gro~~ presence is not directly proportional to development across the world

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. (250 words) 15

हिम चादरों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में पृथ्वी पर उनके पिघलने के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ice Sheet are large swathes of frozen glaciers and Permafrost largely concentrated in polar regions of world.

: Ice Sheet Across World. Fig. 5

Reasons for melting of Ice Sheet
- → Global warming - Rising temperature
- → Decline in Albedo due to black carbon emission
- → Increase in UV radiation due to Ozone holes
- → Change in current in Oceans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact of Melting

① Rise in Sea levels - Almost all of Indian coastal cities are susceptible to sinking by 2050
- IPCC Report

② Freshwater inflow - change in Ocean Circulation - Overturning of Atlantic Meridonial Oceanic Circulation
- one of 9 tipping points
- Impact temperature distribution across world and India
→ Rainfall in India will be impacted.

③ Permafrost Melting - Release Carbon emissions ⇒ further increase temperatures

④ Agriculture and Ecosystem
→ Decrease in duration of Agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Shifting of habitation, agriculture polewards.
→ Impact biodiversity like Snow Leopards (India's project - Secure Himalayas)

(5) Fishing and Marine Resources
→ freshwater marine species across Arctic, Antarctic region -
→ Geo-Political competition for access to marine resources in Arctic (India - Observer in Arctic Council)

(6) Rise in Sea Surface Temperature
→ India experiences 10% of world cyclones - It will increase with rise in temperature
Thus, melting of Ice Sheets is a non-reversible Climate Phenomena. as per theme, need to be mitigated. as per Paris Agreement (1.5°C) goal.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. **(250 words) 15**

जुड़वाँ चक्रवात (ट्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Twin Cyclones are cyclones that originate near equator and move in both directions - Northern and Southern hemisphere

Rossby Waves

- They generate due to inertial force of earth's rotation.
- They aid in creating necessary rotation force for cyclone.
- They are ever present.
- As equator has very low coriolis force, Rossby waves aid in providing necessary circulating force to cyclones

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. **(250 words) 15**

जुड़वाँ चक्रवात (ट्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Twin Cyclones are cyclones that originate ~~at~~ near equator and move in both directions - Northern and Southern hemisphere

Rossby Waves

- They generate due to inertial force of earth's rotation.
- They aid in creating necessary rotation force for cyclone.
- They are ever present.
- As equator has very low coriolis force, Rossby waves aid in providing necessary circulating force to cyclones

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Maiden Julian Oscillation

→ It is a movement of clouds to and from between Pacific and Indian Ocean

+ They affect climate and weather phenomena in Indian Ocean.

+ It is meteorologically related with ELNINO and LaNina and therefore, impact Sea Surface Temperatures across Indian Ocean.

+ As MJO decreases rainfall across Indian Ocean, it leads to rise in temperature (27°C) and thus help creating cyclones

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए नियोजन रणनीतियां कल्याण से लेकर विकास और सशक्तीकरण तक विकसित हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Women's upliftment has been at core of planning strategies of India. It can be seen in following ways :-

I. [Welfare Approach]

① Constitutional Provisions under exceptions given under Article 15

② Panchayti Raj Act - 33% reservation in Gram Panchayat and ULBs under 73rd and 74th CAA

③ Right to Education, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

④ Prohibition of Domestic Violence Act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) II Development Approach

(1) National Food Security Act - Ration Card in name of eldest female.

(2) Indira Gandhi Pension Scheme for Widows, Elderly.

(3) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme to encourage education

(4) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

III - Empowerment Approach

(1) Janani Suraksha Yojana - cash incentives.

(2) POSH Act, POCSO Act.

(3) National Rural Livelihood Mission - SHG programme

(4) National Mission On Sustainable Agriculture - Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Yojana.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of NGOs

① Strengthening SHG - 'SEWA', Kudumbashree have played significant role

② Women Movement - Anti Arrack Movement, Chipko Movement by voluntary organisations.

③ Naz foundation - played significant role transgender women empowerment

④ NGOs for marginalised sections like sex workers.

⑤ Education and Attitudinal change - Vimochana, Nanhi Kali Organisation

⑥ Rescue homes for women affected by violence.

Thus, Voluntary Organisations have accelerated government's efforts in empowering and development of women

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? **(250 words) 15**
आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में निर्धनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ा दिया है?

Globalisation refers to interconnectedness of social, economic, political sectors of a country across the world.

Impact of Globalisation in aggravating Poverty

① Rise in informalisation of Labour
→ informal workers earn 1/20th wage of formal workers

② Jobless Growth - that led to decline / impeded growth of labour intensive sector - manufacturing / Agriculture

③ Integrated economies of world.
→ Global Financial Crisis - 2008, due to interconnectedness led to recession, unemployment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Roll back of state - due to increase in privatisation, led to decline in welfare measures

(5) Urbanisation and Migration led to slums - increasing marginalisation

(6) Development led Displacement - aggravated poverty among tribes, dalits etc.

(7) Feminisation of Labour - due to informalisation, as well as migration, feminisation of agriculture.

(8) Increased Inequality due to Capitalism. Ex - Green Revolution left.

(9) Regional Disparity - 52.1 in income of poverty in Bihar against 1% in Kerala. Due - agglomerated Growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, it has also helped in exacerbating poverty :-

① Empowerment of women - increased participation in workforce with service sector.

② Non-State Actors - NGOs, CSOs, have aided in development of marginalised sections, women etc.

③ Entrepreneurial Spirit - Rise of Billionaries post Globalisation.

④ Have aided in economic growth - India is fastest growing economy

⑤ Economic stability with engagement with IMF, NDB etc.

Thus, Globalisation itself is not responsible for poverty, but lack of inclusive growth. Thus, measures needed to achieve inclusive growth. (SDG-10)

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1840)

Name of Candidate	DIKSHITA JOSHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	31/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. While fixed-term employment offers an ingenious way to address specific issues faced by both employers and employees, there are also some concerns associated with it. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, नियत अवधि का रोजगार (फिक्स्ड टर्म एम्प्लॉयमेंट) नियोक्ताओं और कर्मचारियों दोनों के द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट मुद्दों को हल करने का एक सरल तरीका प्रदान करता है, लेकिन इसके साथ कुछ चिंताएं भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Fixed Term Employment refer to a contract based employment for a specific time period.
It addresses following issues faced by Employer & Employee.

I. Employer
→ flexibility in employment - on basis of production need.
→ does not have to cover security needs of FTE (saves cost)
→ Scope for choosing from wider talent pool.

II Employee
→ fixed term security, which is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Otherwise not available as Casual Worker

→ Gets similar incentives and allowances as permanent employee

Issues with FTE

1) Impact voice of working class as FTE employee won't be able to fight for labour rights etc.

2) No provision of skilling of retrenched employee

3) lead to further informalisation of workforce.

4) lack of accountability of employer

Thus, FTE must be promoted with adequate safeguards with respect to social security, skilling of employees.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. An efficient logistics sector with a focus on warehousing is pivotal to the success of the Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
वेयरहाउसिंग पर केंद्रित एक कुशल लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्रक भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Bharatmala Pariyojana aims at improving land connectivity across the country. It is done to reduce the logistics cost (currently 13% of GDP) of India.

Need for efficient logistics sector and warehousing

① To implement Multimodal Logistics Park, warehouses will be needed for collection and distribution of supply from single point

② Supply Chain Resilience - Adequate warehousing with cold storage facilities will reduce wastage in supply chain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ All weather connectivity - is possible with full proof of warehousing

④ Enable private sector participation
→ Warehouses in PPP mode can help in increasing efficiency

⑤ Improve competitiveness of exports, as 1 day delay in supply chain = $1 Tariff Barrier (ES 2019)

⑥ Give impetus to Sagarmala Yojana too.

Thus, warehousing is central to efficient logistics sector, which in turn is imperative to double our export share by 2025.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. What do you understand by the term 'irrigation scheduling'? Bringing out the advantages provided by it, discuss the difficulties faced in applying it on a farm level. **(150 words) 10**

'सिंचाई निर्धारण (इरिगेशन शेड्यूलिंग)' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गए लाभों का वर्णन करते हुए, इसे खेत स्तर पर लागू करने के समक्ष आने वाली कठिनाइयों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Irrigation Scheduling refers to practice of efficient irrigation at certain intervals. It is used in 'Wet and Dry Farming' method.

Advantages:

① Improve water use efficiency (National Water Policy goal of achieving 20% efficiency in water use)

② Prevent salinisation of soil and desertification of land due to excessive irrigation

③ Reduce methane emissions from agriculture to saturation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Prevent Groundwater table depletion.

Difficulties faced in Irrigation Scheduling

(1) 60% of agriculture is rainfed
- not suited for these areas.

(2) Not suitable for all kinds of crops

(3) Decrease productivity initially

(4) Benefits of conventional irrigation method - can be time and cost saving.

Thus, irrigation scheduling along with MicroIrrigation and Water harvesting can be used for improving water use efficiency in Agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. While the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was touted as the largest crop insurance scheme globally in terms of farmer participation, various concerns have arisen since its implementation. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को किसानों की भागीदारी के संदर्भ में वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे बड़ी फसल बीमा योजना बताया गया था, तथापि इसके कार्यान्वयन के बाद कई चिंताएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

PMFBY is a crop insurance scheme, that is funded by both Centre and States

Components
- → insurance cover for crop loss due to disaster, pest attack.
- → Insurance premium borne by centre and States
- → Insurance companies are responsible for awareness generation among farmers

↓ Voluntary for loanee/non-loanee farmers

Issues with PMFBY:

① Definition of 'Disaster' decided by centre, regional specific calamities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

not accounted.

② Coverage against pest attack but not damage by wild animals.

③ Insurance does not cover ~~ho~~ post harvest losses.

④ Monopoly of insurance companies
- difficult to fix claims of poor farmers.

WAY FORWARD

① Prevent monopoly of insurance companies

② Region-specific definition of disaster
- decentralise to States.

③ Cover crop damage due to attack by wild animals

④ Support to farmers in claim settlement

Thus, for Doubling farmer income goal efficient insurance scheme is imperative

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The Stockholm Conference commenced the contemporary "environmental era", which brought a paradigm shift in the environmental governance and set a tone for multi-lateral environmental regime. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

स्टॉकहोम कॉन्फ्रेंस ने समकालीन "पर्यावरण युग" की शुरुआत की, जो पर्यावरणीय गवर्नेंस में एक आदर्श बदलाव लाया और उसने बहु-आयामी पर्यावरणीय व्यवस्था के लिए एक दिशा प्रदान की। विवेचना कीजिए।

Stockholm Conference commenced in 1972, heralded a environmental era. It led to shift in environmental governance in following ways:

I. Multilateral cooperation

→ 1992, Rio Earth Conference, gave UN Framework on Climate Change and the legally binding Kyoto Protocol for developed countries

+ Market Mechanisms like Joint Implementation, CDM led to cooperation ~~wi~~ between developed and developing nation.

II. Change/Reform in Domestic Legislations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ For instance, Convention Biodiversity, led to Biodiversity Act, in India.

III. Common but Differentiated Responsibilities

→ Principle of 'equity' in multilateral environment governance can be seen through 'Warsaw Loss and Damage Part'.

IV Institutionalise Environment Governance

→ through institutions / platforms for cooperation like International Solar Alliance, CDRI etc.

Thus, as Antonio Guteres has said, 'it is co-existence or no-existence', multilateral environment governance bears same spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The world has witnessed a huge surge in climate-induced disasters, which are largely driven by anthropogenic factors. In this context, analyse the role of early warning systems in mitigating the impact of the disasters.
(150 words) 10

विश्व में जलवायु-प्रेरित आपदाओं में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है, जो बड़े पैमाने पर मानवजनित कारकों से प्रेरित हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रभाव के शमन में पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per IPCC report, Rising temperature due to GHG emission are central to increase in frequency and intensity of disasters across world.

Climate induced disasters
- → Cyclones
- → Urban flooding
- → Heat Waves
- → flash droughts.

Early Warning Systems can be used for mitigating their impact:-

① Capacity Building
→ for instance cyclone warning, 48 hrs. before can help authorities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

relocate locals and mobilise relief measures

(2) Risk Reduction
→ for instance I-Flows app of Chennai, detect Urban flooding, and prevent encroachment on flood prone areas.

(3) Planning
→ help authorities create trigger mechanisms, SOPs, mobilise support (NDRF etc) accordingly.

(4) Delivery of Relief and Rescue efforts can become more efficient by EWS.

Thus, EWS systems align with guidelines under Sendai Framework and must be internationally collaborated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically examine the implications of leveraging technology in policing. **(150 words) 10**

पुलिस व्यवस्था (पुलिसिंग) में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने के निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

With change in nature of threats in internal security (cyber threat, social media, bionwfare) role of technology is needed for (SMART) policing.

Role of technology in policing :-

① Address crisis of staff. (Robots, drones can be used for security)

② Help predict offenders and pattern of crimes. Ex- UK uses AI for predicting habitual offenders

③ Use of Social Media Intelligence by using data analytics can help prevent public order issues.

④ Data sharing across borders of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of state. Ex- use of CCTNS portal, NATGRID for sharing intelligence

However, leveraging technology can have following limitations:

① lack of efficient cyber security infrastructure

② Data Privacy issues

③ Misuse of technology - Ex- data under CrPC Amendment can be stored for 70 years - scope for misuse

④ lack of skilled personnel in using technology

⑤ Infrastructural issues still remain - modernisation, weaponry etc.

Thus, role of technology in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. How far do you agree with the view that climate change poses a threat to international peace and security? **(150 words) 10**

आप इस विचार से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि जलवायु परिवर्तन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा है?

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What do you understand by a virtual private network (VPN)? Highlight its advantages and discuss the concerns posed by it. **(150 words) 10**

वर्चुअल प्राइवेट नेटवर्क (VPN) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इससे उत्पन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The discovery of the Higgs Boson at the Large Hadron Collider in CERN completed 10 years recently. In this context, discuss the role played by CERN in overall scientific development. **(150 words) 10**

सर्न (CERN) स्थित लार्ज हैड्रॉन कोलाइडर में हिग्स बोसोन की खोज को हाल ही में 10 वर्ष पूरे हो गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, समग्र वैज्ञानिक विकास में सर्न द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the factors that affect the cropping pattern in India, discuss the need for modifying it in the context of the emerging agro-ecological concerns. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में फसल पद्धति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उभरती कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी चिंताओं के संदर्भ में इसे संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Cropping pattern refers to distribution of different types of crop across agro-climatic zones of country.

Factors affecting cropping pattern:

① Geographical factors
- → Topography
- → terrain (plains are preferred over hills)
- → water source (river, rainfall)
- → type of soil

② Climatic factors
- → Sunlight
- → Rainfall
- → humidity
- → fog/frost etc.

③ Policy factors
- → MSP
- → subsidies for crops
- → Infrastructure support
- → marketing (exports, quality etc.)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's cropping pattern is highly skewed towards Cereal Crops amounting for 77% of Gross cropped Area

Need for modifying cropping pattern

① Environmental Need

→ Rice / Sugarcane are water guzzling crops, India exports 10 trillion Litre of virtual water through Basmati Rice

→ Excessive Groundwater extraction for irrigation - Salinisation of soil, Water table depletion desertification.

→ Further, Rice crop also cause air pollution (stubble burning)

② Economic Need

→ Cereal crop occupy 77% of GA and give output of 41% of total, whereas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

High Value Crops amount for 19% of GCA and produce 41% of output.

→ Niti Ayog suggests diversification of crop needed for Doubling Farmer Income

→ Export Policy (Agriculture) of India requires diversification of export basket.

→ Diversification also needed for FPI Industry boost.

③ Nutritional Need

→ to improve intake of nutrient, protein based diet instead of carbohydrate rich diet.

→ Also, needed 'geo-climatic' cultural food preservation.

Thus, government initiative of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Push for pulse production are aligned to change cropping pattern

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the budgetary reforms undertaken by the Central government in recent years have led to better management of government expenditure, there are some issues that still need redressal. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ हाल के वर्षों में, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए बजटीय सुधारों के कारण सरकारी व्यय का बेहतर प्रबंधन संभव हुआ है, वहीं कुछ ऐसे भी मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किया जाना अभी बाकी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Budgetary Reforms by Government align with Government's Policy of 'Modernise or Monetise Assets'

Some of the reforms by Government

I. REVENUE BUDGET

1) Improved tax collection
→ introduction of GST (2017)
→ Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Scheme
→ National e-Assessment Centre for tax grievance redressal
→ Tax on Virtual Digital Asset

2) Improved Non-Tax Revenue Receipts
→ 1st Corporate Bond ETF - Bharat-22

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Asset Monetisation Policy.

3) Reduction in Revenue Expenditure
→ controlled subsidies on food, fertiliser
→ push for privatisation of government sector.

II. CAPITAL BUDGET

1) Capital Receipts → NaBFID
→ Improved Disinvestment Policy.

2) Capital Expenditure
→ National Infrastructure Pipeline (102 lakh crore).

However, there are certain issues with these reforms :-

I. REVENUE BUDGET

1) GST - shortfall during COVID, apart fiscal federalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Limited tax collection / recovery under Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Scheme

3) Revenue expenditure reduction at cost of welfare subsidies (food, health etc).

II. Capital Budget

1) Disinvestment - marred with corruption, misappropriation, drawing heavily on exchequer.

2) Capital Expenditure not enough to drive private sector in infrastructure.

Thus, government need to reform GST collection, encourage private investment, and decrease pressure on welfare subsidy reduction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. For India to create a 'future ready' railway system, it must harness innovation and resource efficiency. Discuss the statement in the context of the measures enlisted in the National Rail Plan 2030. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को 'फ्यूचर रेडी' रेलवे प्रणाली के सृजन हेतु, नवाचार और संसाधन दक्षता का उपयोग करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय रेल योजना 2030 में सूचीबद्ध उपायों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Rail Plan announced in recent Budget, envisages to create a 'Future ready' Railway System.

Measures enlisted in NRP 2030

① 100% electrification of Railways by 2024

② Net zero emission goal of IR by 2030

③ Safety technology - KAVACH (indigeneously developed)

④ Increase modal share of IR from 27% to 54% by 2025

⑤ Modernisation of IR to improve

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

service delivery.

In light of these goals, there is need for innovation and Resource Efficiency in IR as :-

① Very high Operating Ratio (98) of IR currently

② Very low Internal Revenue Generation sources.

③ Lack of private sector participation in IR.

④ Cross subsidisation of cost between passenger and freight - reduce competitiveness of freight sector

⑤ Poor Quality of service delivery of IR.

⑥ Absence of modernisation efforts of IR, due to budgetary constraints

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, innovation and RE can be used in following ways:-

① Pitroda Committee recommended Modernisation of IR, using AI, ML, to improve service delivery.

② Bibek Debroy recommends privatisation of IR to increase investment in innovation

③ Decreasing energy consumption by Overhead electricity generation Technology

④ Use of Satellite, drones for traffic management in IR.

Thus, an efficient IR is sine qua non for bringing down logistics cost and in achieving goal of $5 trillion economy by 2025.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Discuss the significance of technology in the Indian agricultural sector. Also, state the challenges in realising its potential to improve agricultural efficiency and increase the income of the farmers. (250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि दक्षता में सुधार और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की इसकी क्षमता का उपयोग करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Indian Agriculture Sector is marred by low technology imorporation, for ex - Only 40% mechanisation rate, compared to 98% in USA

In light of this, technology has huge potential to improve Agriculture efficiency :-

I. Resource Efficiency

① Irrigation Water efficiency in India is 32%. While developed country have (40-50% efficiency) - Micro Irrigation, drone sprinkler Irrigation can be used.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Fertiliser Use efficiency can be improved by 'Precision Agriculture' using AI.

II. Diversification of Crop

→ Biotechnology can be used to produce hybrid crops that have higher yield = better income.

III. Market efficiency

→ Blockchain can be used to improve marketing. For ex- Coffeeboard is using Blockchain for marketing.

→ e-NAM has improved price discovery for farmers.

IV. Other benefits

→ Nanotechnology for fertiliser delivery → reduce expenditure on fertiliser.

→ Rootstock technology can help in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

creation of high value crops, improve farmer income.

However there are certain challenges

Challenges in using technology

- low economy of scale = small landholdings
- low private investment in agriculture (only 2% of total).
- lack of literary awareness among farmers
- User friendly technology for women farmers - not present.
- high cost of technology like AI, robot.

WAY FORWARD

1. Increase private investment in Agriculture.
2. Niti Ayog suggest increase investment in agriculture R&D to 2%
3. Extension & Support to farmers

Modernisation of Indian Agriculture is one of DPSP (Art. 48), thus must be promoted by government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the digital transformation in the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India, several challenges still remain. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) में डिजिटल रूपांतरण के बावजूद, अभी भी अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Public Distribution System is incorporated as part of National food security Act. It is at helm of food corporation of India.

Several reforms for digital transformation have not addressed following

Challenges :-

① Exclusion and Inclusion error

→ PRS legislative highlights 55% exclusion and 27% inclusion error in PDS beneficiaries.

② High Wastage

→ Almost 60,000 tonnes of grains were damaged between (2011-16).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Almost 30% storage is under Coverage and Plinth System, that is leading to wastage.

③ Limitations of FCI

→ lack autonomy in liquidation policy of excess food grains hence, overflowing super stock.

→ lack of decentralisation of collection and distribution

④ Leakage from PDS

→ Shanta Kumar Committee highlights upto 40% leakage in black market

⑤ Cost efficiency

→ ES 2019 highlights Burgeoning food subsidy bill due to lack of rate revision of grains.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑥ Digital exclusion

→ biometric identification failure due damaged thumb impression - particularly with Labourers.

Measures Needed to Address them

① Reduce Wastage

→ World Food Programme suggest Mobile Storage Units and scientific storage of grains.

② FCI Autonomy - in liquidation of excess stock - Niti Ayog.

③ Shanta kumar Committee suggest outsourcing of collection, storage and distribution of grains.

④ Citizen Centricity - MP uses 'SMS' to ensure retrieval of PDS by citizens.

Efficient PDS is at heart of India's achievement of SDG-2 - ZERO HUNGER

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss the various concerns that exist with regard to fuel efficiency regulations for vehicles in India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वाहनों के लिए ईंधन दक्षता विनियमों के संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

BSVI norms are latest regulation regarding fuel efficiency in India. They are based on European Standards for fuel efficiency.

Issues with these norms

① Lack of appropriate technology to implement these norms, with Automobile Industry.

② Obsoletion of Old vehicles
- high loss for automobile sector which is already reeling under e-vehicle/ COVID induced losses

③ Inconsistent jump from BS-IV

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to BSVI skipping BS-V

(4) Difficult to increase demand in face of rising vehicle price due to regulations

(5) Implementation issues with these norms.

Measures Needed

(1) Gradual Phasing of regulation
- cover ~~to~~ bigger vehicles/ passenger vehicles first.

(2) R&D for low cost technology or gradual shifting e-vehicle.

(3) Addressing concerns of Automobile industry and customers with regard to price rise. Government can provide tax rebate on new

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

vehicles

(4) Use of Biofuel or blended fuel compatible with existing IC engines Ex- EBP.

Thus, as fuel efficiency is critical to meet India's goals in Paris Agreement, there effective implementation must be undertaken via multi-stakeholder approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Urban fire is becoming a serious cause of concern in Indian cities. In this context, highlight the major causes behind urban fires in India. What steps can be taken to build robust fire resilience in Indian cities? **(250 words) 15**

शहरी आग (अर्बन फायर) भारतीय शहरों में चिंता का एक गंभीर कारण बनती जा रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी आग के प्रमुख कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारतीय शहरों में मजबूत अग्नि रोधी क्षमता के निर्माण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Urban fire incidents in recent years - Anaaj Mandi (Delhi), Surat Coaching Center, Maharashtra Hospital fire, have raised concerns around it.

Major Causes of Urban fire are

① Unplanned Urbanisation
+ Congested localities, sprawling slums

② Administrative issues
+ Fire Safety is under 12th schedule (243-W) - responsibility of ULBs - but they lack fund, function, functionaries to devolve it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Buildings lack conformity to 'Model Building Bye laws' - lack ventilation, fire exit etc.

→ lack of efficient audit mechanism further exacerbates it.

③ [Technological / Infrastructural Issues]

→ lacked skilled workforce of architecture engineers and technicians

→ lacked of fire safety technology (sprinkler, fire alarm) etc.

④ Apathy of citizens and Administration

[Measures Needed to Address]

① [Urbanisation]

→ Adequate planning by anomodating open spaces, electrical wire safety etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Devolution of fund, function, functionaries to ULBs.

(2) Administration

→ Strict Adherence to Model Building Byelaws - Regular audit to ensure safety.

(3) Infrastructure and technological

→ Dedicated workforce of skilled engineers and technicians

→ Fire Alarm, Water Sprinklers, fire exits in buildings.

(4) Fix Accountability

→ per fire safety among citizens (Resident Welfare Association) and officials.

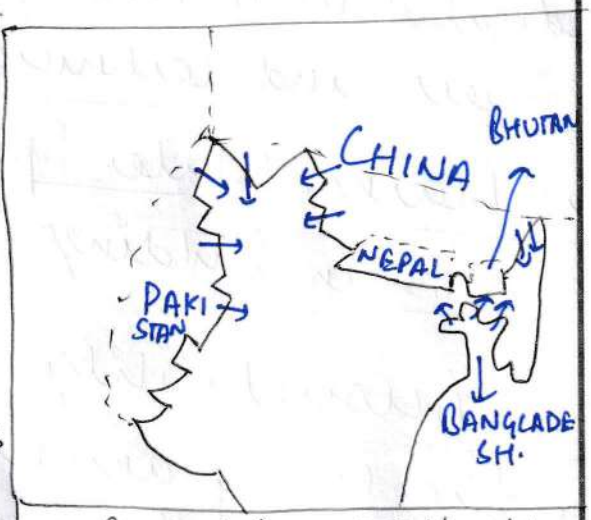
Sustainable cities are key for achievement of SDG-11 for India.

18. Drones in border areas present a serious threat for border management in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the different measures taken to regulate the use of drones in India. **(250 words) 15**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ड्रोन, भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ड्रोन के उपयोग को विनियमित करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's land border of around 7000km faces several threats from neighbouring countries. Drones have somewhat exacerbated existing threats.

Drones as threat to India's border management



→ Recent Drone attacks experienced by India

① Used for drug delivery - Ex- across Pakistan Border

② Used for surveillance - Ex- across China Border.

③ Remotely Operable, hence, difficult to trace perpetrator.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Low cost technology - viable for terrorist, militants

(5) Have been used for weapon delivery across Punjab borders - can fuel insurgency in India.

(6) Use of nano and micro drones that can't be located until really close.

Measures taken by India to regulate Drones

(1) Regulation of UAV, rules by Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(2) Jurisdiction of BSF has been increased to 150 km from erstwhile 50km from border.

(3) Licensing requirement for use medium and large sized drones

(4) Anti-drone technology - Use of jammers, GPS spoofing.

(5) Use of Drones by Army/Navy for surveillance

(6) Reconnaissance Satellite (ELINT) etc. for earth observation - EMISAT.

(7) Promotion of indigenous manufacturing and R&D in drone technology for self-reliance.

(8) Defence Modernisation Policy to tackle new age threats.

Thus, with changing nature of threats across border, India's pace with modernisation in defence is imperative for national security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite a global framework to prevent weaponization of space, it has been increasing in the recent times. Discuss. Also, give an account of the implications of space weaponization. **(250 words) 15**

अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण को रोकने के लिए एक वैश्विक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, हाल के दिनों में इसमें वृद्धि हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण के निहितार्थों का विवरण दीजिए।

Outer Space Treaty of UN, seek to prevent weaponisation of space.

Yet, it has been increasing in recent times due to :-

① Advancement in Space technology

② Role of Space in National Security
Ex- Anti-Satellite technology to prevent surveillance by enemy state.

③ Lack of clear definition in OST, it prevents weapons of mass destruction in space, not weapon rare.

④ Apprehensions with regard to China's

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rise - concern for all. Ex - Hypersonic Missile technology demonstration by China.

(5) There are no binding regulation to prevent weaponisation of space.

Implication of space weaponisation

(1) Exacerbate security issues around the world.

(2) Increase space debris ⇒ Kessler syndrome - hinder use of space for peaceful purposes.

(3) Exacerbate inequality between developed and developing world. + imbalance of power.

(4) Entry of private sector in space may reduce accountability in use of space.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Divert resources from environment conservation and human development - unethical.

Measures Needed

(1) Ratify Paros Treaty, that prevents weaponisation of space.

(2) Clear definition and fix accountability for misuse of space.

(3) Regulate use of space by private sector.

(4) India can push for peaceful use of space during its UNSC tenure.

Peaceful Use of Global Common is at helm of peace and safety of humanity across the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by a bio-economy? Highlight the role that the National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2021-2025 can play in creating a robust bio-economy in India. **(250 words) 15**

बायो-इकोनॉमी (जैव-अर्थव्यवस्था) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में एक मजबूत बायो-इकोनॉमी के सृजन में राष्ट्रीय जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विकास रणनीति 2021-2025 द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bio-economy refers to use of biological resources for commercial gains

Components of Bio-economy
- → Bio-mimicry
- → Bio-prospecting
- → Bio-utilisation.

Biotechnology refers to modification of biological resources for improving efficiency in production. It is used in industries (grey biotech), in agriculture (green biotech), in medical (red biotech) etc.

National Biotechnology Development strategy can

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

aid in bio-economy in following ways:

I. Industries

i) Waste to wealth - waste water treatment using micro-organisms can generate useful products like Protein (Yeast).

ii) Metal Prospecting - use of micro-organisms for prospecting of precious metals from scrap like gold

iii) Extraction of minerals from Ore can be made efficient.

II. Agriculture

i) GM crop like Bt cotton have improved yield and income of farmers.

ii) Hybrid crops can aid in creating climate-resistant crops.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

III. Energy Needs

→ Modified micro-organisms can be used for production of bio-fuel.

IV. Other areas

→ Biotechnology will aid in 'Deep Ocean Mission' of India.

Thus, Biotechnology can prove effective in helping India achieve $5 billion goal by 2025

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2212)

Name of Candidate	DIKSHITA JOSHI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG.	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date 10/07/2022	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What do you understand by 'constitutionalism'? Highlight various ways in which the Indian Constitution underscores this principle. **(150 words) 10**

'संविधानवाद' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान में इस सिद्धांत को रेखांकित करने वाले विभिन्न उपबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Constitutionalism refers to abiding by the spirit or core principles of a constitution. for instance - Sovereignity, Democracy, Republic are major principles of Indian Constitution.

Various Ways in which our Constitution reflect these principles are :-

1. Preamble → principle of justice equality, fraternity, are underscored here.

2. Fundamental Rights → Article 32, 13 ensures strict adherence to constitutionalism, and principles of liberty, equality etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Directive Principles and State Policy - Art. 38, Art. 39, Art. 46, Art. 44, Art. 51 are all key for underscoring spirit of constitutionalism in public policy.

3. Fundamental Duties → Require citizens to adhere to constitutionalism. Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act - secure the duty to respect constitution

4. Bulwarks of Constitution - Judiciary, election Commission, CAG and UPSC are bulwarks of constitution, democracy, fiscal responsibility and merit respectively. Also, Federalism ensures, constitution itself secures spirit of constitutionalism in these ways.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) effectively reflects a shift from the era of Licence Raj to a conducive regulatory ambience for enhancing consumer welfare by encouraging competition in the market. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करके उपभोक्ता कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस राज के युग से एक अनुकूल नियामकीय परिवेश में स्थानांतरण को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Competition Commission of India envisaged for regulation in view of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation reforms.

Objectives of CCI
- ensure fair play in market
- curb unfair trade practices - cartels, deep discounts etc.
- prevent monopoly

It's role has been effective :-

1) Preventing Predatory Pricing by MNCs in India e-Commerce

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

market. Ex- Amazon using deep discounts.

2) Preventing illegal mergers and acquisitions, to prevent cartalisation in market.

However, it has certain limitations :-

1) Lack of capacity → limited personnel in the board.

2) Lack of expertise with respect to various field.

3) Can't interfere in internal governance of companies.

Thus, its role can be further made effective by expanding capacity and bringing expertise.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Mention various initiatives taken for online delivery of judicial services in India. Also, discuss the challenges faced in their implementation.
(150 words) 10

भारत में न्यायिक सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन प्रदायगी के लिए प्रारंभ विभिन्न पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Online Delivery of Judicial Services is envisaged to ensure effective access to justice (Art. 39 A) of constitution.

Measures taken :-

1) e-courts Mission
→ online proceedings of courts.

2) National Judicial Data Grid - track record of all data.

3)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in implementation.

① Connectivity and infrastructure issues - lack of internet penetration (only 60% - TRAI).

② Independence of Judiciary

→ Recording of proceeding may result in swaying of judiciary to serve Public Morality.

→ It may also be misused to serve vested interest of certain sections.

③ Elitism and reach of poor is limited - Affect equal access to justice.

Thus, provisions to increase penetration and safeguarding judicial independence must be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Bring out the similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. **(150 words) 10**

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान में उपबंधित बिल ऑफ राइट्स और भारत के संविधान में मूल अधिकारों के मध्य समानताओं और भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Indian Constitution framers have derived the fundamental Right from American constitution's Bill of Rights. Yet, there are certain similarities as well as Differences:-

SIMILARITIES

① Right to Equality - Equal protection of laws - taken from American constitution

② Right to freedom → Religious freedom, freedom of speech and expression are similar.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Right to Life (Art. 21) - Now, Indian constitution also implements due process of law, protection from arbitrary legislation as well as executive action.

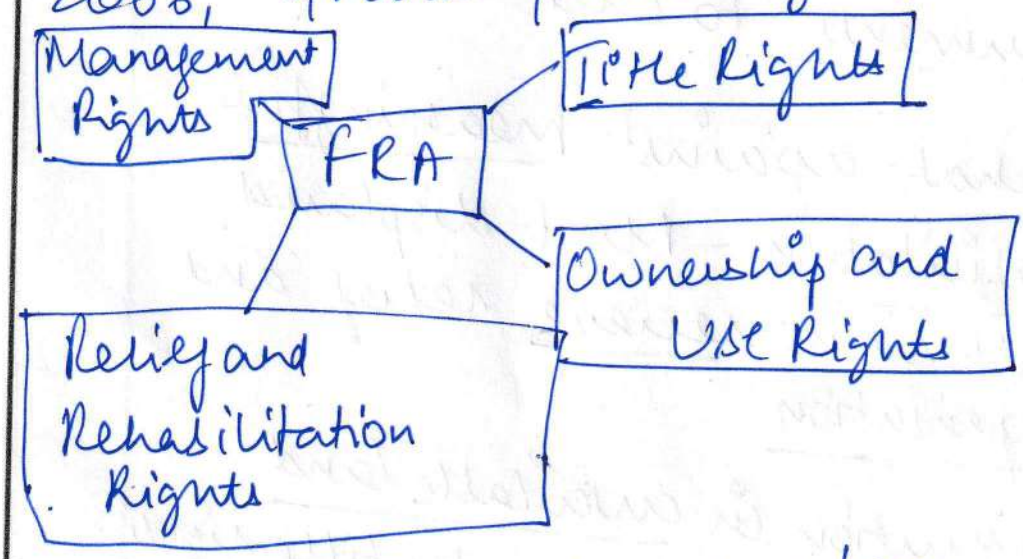
Differences

USA	India
(1) Due process of law - Right to equality.	(1) Procedure established by law.
(2) Freedom of Religion - negative secularism	(2) Freedom of Religion - positive secularism.
(3) Writ Power - can't be expanded by Parliament.	(3) Writ Power can be expanded by Parliament
(4) Lesser Reasonable Restrictions	(4) More Reasonable Restrictions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. It is often argued that the implementation of The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 has so far been tardy and ineffectual. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अभी तक वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA), 2006 का कार्यान्वयन धीमा और निष्प्रभावी रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Forest Rights Act introduced in 2006, Grants following Rights



It's implementation has been tardy :-

① Accepting claims for Land Deeds
- Only 36% of total claims of title have been accepted so far.

② Apathy of bureaucracy - due to lack of awareness among

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tribals. laws are misrepresented for vested interest.

3) lack of evidence of claims - most tribals don't have required documents to back claims

4) Rehab. against meaningful Rehabilitation - Most displaced don't even recieve relief and compensation

5) Reduction in available land further reduces chance for title rights

WAY FORWARD

1) Tripura has highest record of land deed grant, also patta holders have been integrated in various economic schemes. Their Forest Department model can be emulated across country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Explain the rationale behind the creation of a Social Stock Exchange in India. Do you think this move would boost social impact investing in the country? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के सृजन के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि इस कदम से देश में सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले निवेश को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा?

Social Stock Exchange of India is envisaged for providing opportunity to non profit agencies and social sector organisation ~~to~~ secure capital for their work.

It has potential to boost social impact investing :-

1) Visibility will increase - As lot of willing investors don't have any platform currently to find ways to fund these organisation.

2) ~~Help~~ Help in channelising

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CSR meaningfully by way of integration of interest

3) Ensure credibility of social sector organisation, which often suffer due to lack of reputation backings.

4) Prevent shady funding of NGOs and hence, their immoral use.

However, certain concerns must be taken care of, like incentives for corporates or investors to participate. Handholding of small NGOs, as they lack the skills to attract capital.

SEBI's BRSR report project may complement SSE incorporation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) has the potential to bring a new revolution in India's health sector in multiple ways. Explain.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन (NDHM) में भारत के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रक में कई तरह से एक नई क्रांति लाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

National Digital Health Mission is aimed at :-

1) Digitisation of Health Record
2) Unique Health Id for all citizens.
3) e-delivery mechanisms like telemedicine etc.
4) Creation of Health Stack.

It can bring revolution in health sector :-

1) Improve access in healthcare - Ex. - telemedicine can address problem shortage and skewed distribution of human resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Ensure Continuum of Care → by digitisation of health record → referrals from primary to secondary to tertiary will be easier.

3) Improve Health Policy interventions - With Health Stack - evidence based, targeted health interventions possible.

4) Curb Malpractices - Digital Payments etc. will reduce mal practices in private health sector.

5) Ensure Monitoring and Regulation of quality of health services.

Thus, if effectively implemented, NDHM can help meet our goals of SDG-3 and commitment to Alma Ata Declaration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent trends have shown shifting of Indian Students to private sector. Mostly for better quality, infrastructure, placement assurance or global presence and networks.

However, there are certain issues associated with them:-

1) Lack of Monitoring and Regulation of Quality of education.

2) Non uniformity in standards across the country

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. High cost of education - inaccessible for poor and weaker sections.

3. Compromisation of Merit - As student can get admission through donations and advancement

4. Sustainable Placements - Often the companies drop off the students recruited from private universities after a year or two.

5. Indiscriminate Proliferation of private universities. Ex. engineering institutes.

Thus, a need of adequate monitoring mechanism and national standard is needed to ensure quality higher education

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Highlighting the significance of Central Asia for India, discuss the challenges in strengthening the Indo-Central Asian relationship. (150 words) 10
भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत-मध्य एशियाई संबंधों को मजबूत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Central Asia comprises of countries like Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.

Significance of Central Asia:-

1) Energy Needs - High energy resources - Oil, Natural Gas in Central Asian countries. Ex-TAPI gas pipe line.

2) Economic Cooperation - Central Asia is important market for India's Pharmaceutical, tourism, service sector.

3) Strategic - Central Asia will ensure connectivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

with Europe, Russia and beyond.

→ Helps in bypassing Pakistan and Afghanistan

4) Political Significance - Help in countering China's influence in the region.

Challenges :-

1) China's Debt Diplomacy in region - Ex - Kazakhstan is under Chinese Debt.

2) Connectivity - INSTC and Ashgabat Agreement are yet to take form for improving connectivity

3) Limitation of Indian Diplomacy.

Thus, Central Asia's strategic significance has increased in view of the Russia-Ukraine war.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the role that the Indian diaspora can play in the making of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India). Also, mention the challenges in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

"आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के निर्माण में भारतीय डायस्पोरा द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has 2nd highest diaspora in world and is 2nd highest remittance recieving country.

Role of Diaspora in making AtmaNirbhar Bharat :-

1) Aid Development | Ex-Gujarat's Vatan Prem Yojana uses NRI remittance for native village development.

2) Marketing and Brand Building | Indian Missions can connect with diaspora to expand market for Indian products.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Influence policies - Ex- USA has huge Indian diaspora (3rd highest share population) it can influence policies of US government in favour of India.

4) Capital and Knowledge sharing. Ex- GIAN network enables Indian diaspora to share expertise in R&D.

Challenges :-

1) Technology Transfer - may not be possible with help of diaspora.

2) Structural Issues with economy → manufacturing infrastructure, protectionism need separate interventions.

Thus diaspora can aid in Atma Nirbhar Bharat, yet government interventions are paramount

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. A critical appraisal of the outcomes of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act underlines the need for second-generation reforms to strengthen decentralisation of urban local governance in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भारत में शहरी स्थानीय शासन के विकेंद्रीकरण को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु दूसरी-पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

74th Constitutional Amendment Act introduced in 1992 inserted Article 243-W in 12th schedule of Constitution. Intended to devolve 18 items to urban local bodies in governance.

However, the devolution and implementation of this devolution has been limited in its effect :-

1. Low fiscal capacity of local bodies - ULBs facing acute financial crunch

2. Political independence is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

limited by nominal powers with Mayor, head of Urban local bodies.

3. Inconsistency in ULB elections
→ in some cities Mayor is directly elected while in others indirectly elected.

4. Lack of real decentralisation
- as real power rests Municipal Commissioner or CEO of Urban body.

Hence, need for second generation reforms, some of them are :-

1. Decentralisation of taxation powers to increase fiscal capacity.
for example - Scandinavian countries, local bodies collect direct taxes from citizens.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Mayor as head of Municipality be given real powers and be directly elected - 2nd ARC.

3. Set 5 years of tenure for Mayor

4. Powers to ULBs with respect to planning and exemption. For example - land monetisation, land use change, user charges for services be devolved to ULBs.

As the urban population is expected to grow to 50% by 2030, 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, becomes imperative for India to achieve its SDG-13 goal by 2030

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. It is argued that unchecked and rampant exercise of the power to insert laws in the Ninth Schedule results in undermining of Constitutional supremacy and creation of Parliamentary hegemony. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौवीं अनुसूची में विधियों को सम्मिलित करने की शक्ति के अनियंत्रित और व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयोग से संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता में कमी और संसदीय आधिपत्य का सृजन होता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

9th schedule was inserted in constitution by 1st Constitutional Amendment Act in 1951.

It was introduced to secure parliamentary power of Constitutional Amendment from judicial interference.

However, over time, its use undermined the principle of constitutional supremacy in following ways :-

1. Blanket ban from judicial review resulted in violation of

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Fundamental Rights - like Article 14. with respect to laws on land reforms

2. Parliamentary hegemony in creating ultra-vires legislations.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Asymmetry is an important characteristic of federalism in India, which has helped in the accommodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

असममिति भारत में संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसने हमारे लोकतंत्र में निहित विविध मांगों के समायोजन में सहायता प्रदान की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Asymmetry - refers to unequal treatment among units, giving special needs of certain units.

India's diverse culture and economic - geographic makeup demanded Assymetry for ensuring unity in diversity.

It has helped in accomodation of diverse demands :-

1) Addressing cultural diversity :-

For example - Schedule 5 and 6 of constitution, serve cultural autonomy of tribal areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Address economic diversity:
→ For example Art 371- requires separate development board for Vidarbha (underdeveloped) region for Maharashtra.

3) Address Political diversity:-
→ for example, PESA Act extends Panchayat Raj to schedule areas but with checks and balances.

4) Address social diversity:-
for example- 33% mandatory reservation for women in Panchyat Raj Institution and Urban local bodies.
→ further autonomy to states like Nagaland (Art. 371(A)), Mizoram (Art. 371G) with respect to their traditional laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Addressing geographical diversity
→ Special Category States recommended by Gadgil Committee - account for special needs of hill and bordering states.

However, there have been certain limitations of Assymetric Federalism :-

1) Lack of effective implementation of certain provisions. Example - PESA.
2) Demand for special category by states. Ex - Andhra Pradesh demanding special Category Status.
3) Demand for more autonomy. Ex - Nagalim demands of Nagaland.

Hence, all these issues can be addressed via constitutional institutions like Inter-State Council, to prevent parochialism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. In India, the Finance Commissions are established pursuant to the constitutional mandate. In this context, do you think the State Finance Commissions have been effective in promoting fiscal federalism? Substantiate with arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वित्त आयोगों की स्थापना संवैधानिक अधिदेश के अनुसार की जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि राज्य वित्त आयोग राजकोषीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में प्रभावी रहे हैं? तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Finance Commission is established under Article 280 of the constitution. It is called the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism.

State Finance Commission are envisaged under 243-I and 243-Y Articles of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act respectively.

Mandate of State Finance Commission
- → distribution of tax proceeds between state and local bodies
- → Devolution of powers of tax, toll fees to local bodies
- → Any matter of sound finance principles by Governor governing distribution of grants to local bodies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Their effectiveness in promoting fiscal federalism :-

1) Devolution of taxation powers to Urban Local Bodies - like entertainment tax, tolls, etc.

2) Distribution of grants under 243I and V

However there have been following limitations with repect to SFCs :-

1. Lack of periodicity and regularity in their constitution. - Some states have not even constituted SFCs.

2. Lack of alignment with finance commission of India.

3. Their recommendations are not binding, hence often ignored

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by States.

4. Financial limitation of State Consolidated Funds due to decrease in revenue collection owing to GST.

Thus, following measures can be taken :-

1. Mandatory constitution of State Finance Commission by States - 15th Finance Commission has made it a condition for devolution of grants to States.

2. Alignment of SFC with Finance Commission of India - to ensure both can align recommendations. - 2nd ARC.

Thus, State Finance Commission must be used as balancing wheel of fiscal federalism within states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Reduction in the overall size of the bureaucracy has been seen as the underlying idea behind civil services reforms. Is it a good idea to reduce the size of the Indian bureaucracy? Examine in light of the experience of India. **(250 words) 15**

नौकरशाही के समग्र आकार में कमी को सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार के पीछे अंतर्निहित विचार के रूप में देखा गया है। क्या भारतीय नौकरशाही के आकार को कम करना एक उपयुक्त विचार है? भारत के अनुभव के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Several Reports - ARC, Niti Ayog reports have recommended Rationalisation of Indian Bureaucracy.

The merits given for reduction in size of bureaucracy are :-

1. Minimum Government, Maximum Governance idea → Rationalisation of departments to ensure quicker delivery.

2. To curb Red Tapism - with expansion of bureaucracy - procedural

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

work also gets lengthy and complex. Hence, to curb Red Tapism

3. E-governance - It is envisaged that as ICT takes place of various official duties, capacity will shrink. for instance - introduction of DBT, has curbed need for officials.

4. Ease of Doing Business → Single window clearances, quicker service delivery is possible with simplification of bureaucratic structure.

5. International experiences. for example Singapore, S. Korea have undertaken outsourcing of bureaucratic work to increase efficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However experts have also highlighted certain concerns associated with rationalisation :-

1. Already shortage of civil servants in country

2. Disparity in distribution of officials across departments and cadres. - While some departments are overstaffed other face human resource crunch.

3. Capacity for transformation - Adoption of ICT does not reduce need for discretionary decision making.

Thus, rationalisation, equitable distribution of officials can be ensured instead of outright downsizing of bureaucracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. There is a need to ensure better ethical standards, accountability and management of temples in India. Discuss in the context of issues associated with state intervention in management of temples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मंदिरों के बेहतर नैतिक मानकों, जवाबदेही और प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। मंदिरों के प्रबंधन में राज्य के हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Elderly population in India amounts for 8.6% of total population as per Census 2011. It is expected to grow to 20% by 2030 - LANCET.

Women elderly account for 55% of total elderly population. The increased proportion of women in elderly population is referred to as feminisation of old age.

One of the reason cited for this is higher life expectancy of women compared to men.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES associated with this :-

1) Social

→ Majority of elderly women are widows, subjected to various discrimination associated with widowhood. Example - white cloth.

→ Ageist stereotypes - Limits use of their social capital.

2) Economic

→ Asset ownership - Women elderly own less than half of property owned by their male counterpart. (Male inheritance in Indian Society).

→ Pension or Insurance coverage - Only 9-1. of elderly population is covered under pension, further less for women.

→ Paradox of staying healthy and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

employed. Women lack formal skills, hence, casual labour - mostly in rural areas.

3) HEALTH and SECURITY

→ Women are less likely to avail healthcare service compared to men.

→ Security issues like abandonment, rapes, property grabbing render them helpless.

→ Further, mental health issues are seen as normal part of ageing.

Measures taken by government :-

1) National Programme for Old Age.
2) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana
3) Rashtriya Vaya Vandana Yojana.
4) Provisions for Geriatric Care in National Health Policy.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Universal Social Protection refers to unconditional security to individual by State. Constitution under Article 41 of constitution envisages social protection in case of unemployment, old age and sickness.

It's impact can be beneficial in following ways:-

I. FOR INDIVIDUAL

1. Capacity Development - income support will ensure expenditure on health, education, home, capital development.
2. Prevent delinquency - riots,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

arise from restless youth of country.

3. Protect Vulnerable - transgenders, person with disabilities, elderly who are facing economic, social exclusion.

II. FOR ECONOMY

1. Sustain Demand even in difficult times, hence, sustain growth.

2. Capital Development for production - healthy, secure population imperative to reap demographic dividend.

3. Prevent public disorders due to riots, etc.

4. Increase social capital hence, productivity of population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, there are certain concerns with universal social protection

1) fiscal capacity of state- Already ~~und~~ bearing fiscal deficit and therefore fiscal consolidation

2) It may reduce motivation to work among poor, as unconditional coverage of social protection.

3) One size fit all social protection won't work, hence, complexity in design of social protection.

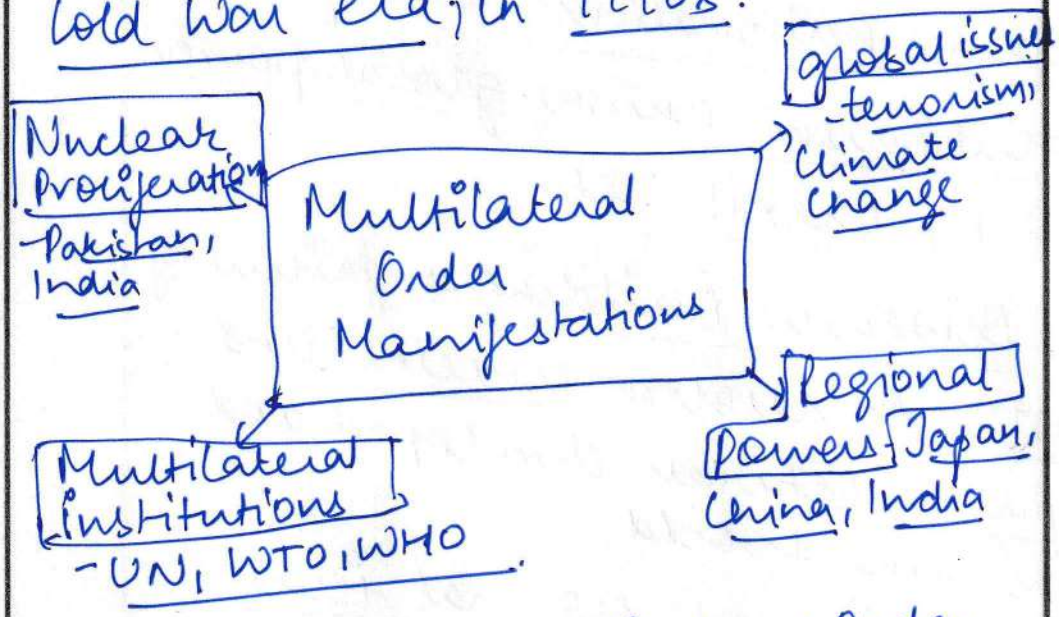
Thus, universal social protection can be designed by accomodating specific interest of various sections like women, elderly, disabled etc. It can aid India's achievement of SDG-10 reduction of inequality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There have been arguments that with the old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges, issue-based coalitions are gaining traction and have become the arenas of functional cooperation. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि पुरानी वैश्विक बहुपक्षीय व्यवस्था बढ़ती चुनौतियों का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही है, जबकि मुद्दे-आधारित गठबंधन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यात्मक सहयोग के क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

World evolved into the multilateral order post the end of polarised world of cold war era, in 1990s.



However, the multilateral order has faced failures in rising challenges. Can be witnessed as :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Afghanistan issue → limitations of United Nations in resolving conflicts - Afghanistan, Israel-Palestine, etc.

② Multilateral Cooperation → Example- COVID-19 saw rise of 'Vaccine nationalism', rising protectionism among global powers - USA, Brexit etc.

③ Consensus Building → failure of WTO to resolve concerns and disputes between developed and developing world.

Hence, rise of regional issue based coalitions :-

1) For regional security - Ex- QUAD envisaged to secure Indo Pacific region from Chinese aggressions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Regional economic integration :-
Example- BIMSTEC, RCEP for regional economic growth.

3) for equitable multilateral order
Example- G4 group for expansion of permanent membership in UNSC

4) Political cooperation - Ex- SCO for ensuring regional stability in Central Asia and South Asia region.

5) for environmental cooperation
Example - Small Island Development States cooperation to address issues with respect to climate change.
Thus, proliferation of regional groups signifies further diffusion of power in modern world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India intends to achieve a balanced and optimal development of energy infrastructure in the South-Asian region through mutual understanding and cooperation. In light of this statement, discuss the need as well as existing gaps in South Asia's energy cooperation. **(250 words) 15**

भारत पारस्परिक समझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से दक्षिण-एशियाई क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के बुनियादी ढांचे में एक संतुलन और उसका इष्टतम विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, दक्षिण एशिया में ऊर्जा सहयोग की आवश्यकता और इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

South Asian Region is endowed with extensive river system of Himalayan Rivers. Hence, harnessing hydroelectric energy and its distribution has been a common intent of all South Asian powers.

India's efforts in achieving South Asia's energy cooperation :-

1. Energy Cooperation Projects
   - Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project with Nepal
   - Khongchungchu and Magdechu with Bhutan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Inter-country transmission of electricity by public as well as private utilities

3. Use of regional forums - SAARC, BIMSTEC - for energy cooperation projects.

Need of these Projects :-

1) Low energy per capita utilisation in region that reflects in low Human Development Index.

2) Environmental Concerns - India's Panchamrit Goals, concern with hydroelectric project, need for diversification of energy cooperation to solar, nuclear.

3) To resolve inter-country disputes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Over river water (Indus Water Treaty, Teesta dispute) - cooperation is must.

Gaps in these Projects

1) Delayed implementation - Ex- Pancheshwar.

2) Consensus building mechanisms Ex- collapse of SAARC, has stalled energy cooperation.

3) Limited to Hydroelectricity. Need to diversify.

4) Advent of Chinese projects in region. Example with Nepal and Bangladesh.

Thus, Energy can become a focal point of South Asian integration to ensure increase in percapita energy consumption of region.